

opc Bulletin

THE MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, NY • MAY 2005

Chinese Capitalism: How Far Can It Go?

OPC EVENT PREVIEW / MAY 9

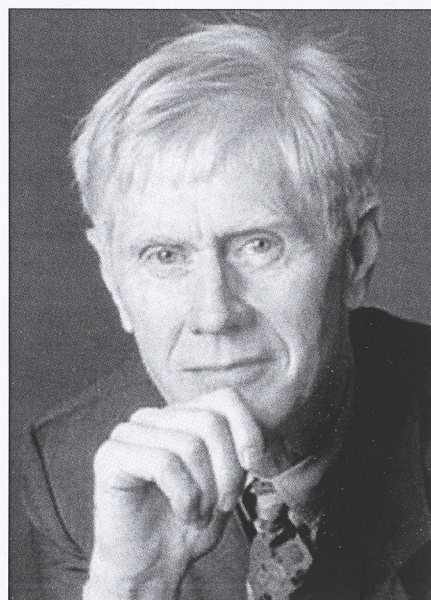
The impact of China's economic emergence is hitting wide sectors of the American economy. Gasoline prices are up in part because of Chinese demand for crude oil. Steel and other materials have risen in price because of demand from China. And manufactured goods are pouring in from China, benefiting shoppers at Wal-Mart, but helping drive the U.S. trade deficit to record levels. Is China's economic power a threat or an opportunity for the United States? And how far can the Chinese go in creating a modern technology-based economy?

Orville Schell, who has devoted much of his career to reporting and writing on Asia, will moderate a May 9 Overseas Press Club panel on "Chinese Capitalism: How Far Can It Go?" Schell, dean of U.C. Berkeley's Graduate School of Journalism, is the author of 14 books. He won the OPC's 1992 Ed Cunningham Award for best magazine reporting from abroad as well as the Harvard/Stanford Shorenstein Award for Reporting on

Asia. He is a board member of both Human Rights Watch and the Social Science Research Council.

Each of the panelists has also logged many years covering China. They include Marcus Brauchli, global news editor, *The Wall Street Journal*; Dorinda Elliott, assistant managing editor/business, *Time* magazine; William J. Holstein, editor-in-chief, *Chief Executive* magazine; and Melinda Liu, Beijing bureau chief, *Newsweek*.

Please call 212-626-9220 to RSVP for this important panel discussion. Reception at 5:30pm with the panel beginning at 6:15pm.



Orville Schell

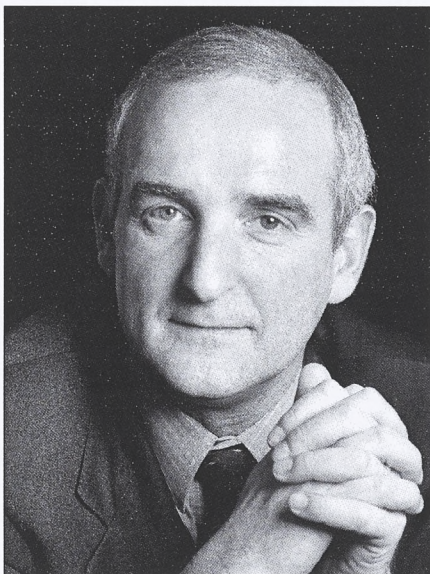
Roger Cohen Uncovers the Story of American Soldiers Sent to a Nazi Concentration Camp

OPC EVENT PREVIEW / MAY 16

By Sonya K. Fry

Roger Cohen's new book, "Soldiers and Slaves: American POWs Trapped by the Nazis' Final Gamble" [New York: Alfred A. Knopf], tells the little-known story of a group of American POWs captured in Europe, primarily at the Battle of the Bulge, and singled out by the Nazis because they were Jewish or looked Jewish. The POWs were transported in cattle cars to Berga, a concentration camp in eastern Germany and put to work as slave laborers. Starved and brutalized, the GIs were denied their rights as prisoners of war, their ordeal culminating in a death march that was halted by liberation near the Czech border. The story takes place over a ten-

(Continued on Page 11)



Roger Cohen

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A Priest Remembers Covering the Pope

By Father James P. Colligan

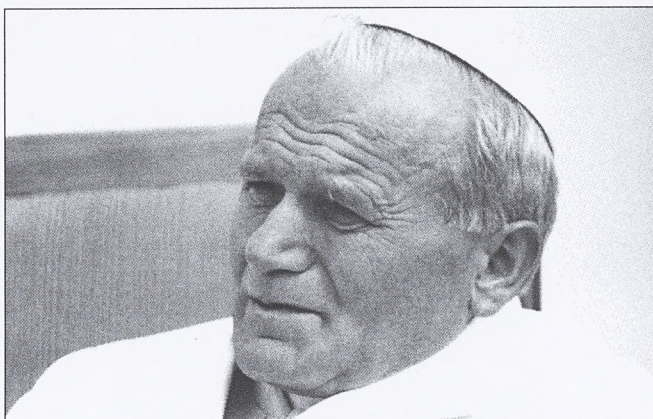
Recent television coverage of Pope John Paul II shooting hesitant white doves from his window in the Vatican Palace confirmed my view that he and I had something in common. Nothing grandiose. I once had problems with pigeons fouling my Tokyo apartment building.

While living there I wrote a piece for the Foreign Correspondents' Club publication, *No. 1 Shimbun*, describing my futile campaign to kindly persuade the birds to go elsewhere. I tried everything short of poison. A press club wag headlined it, "You don't Poo-poo Francis of Assisi."

The Holy Father and I were not pat-on-the-back pals. During his one visit to Japan, I wrote stories and took photos for the international outlets without shaking his hand.

Many years earlier, as an elementary school kid one Saturday, scared that I'd be scolded by the nuns for not getting to Confession on the weekend, I scooted into the Polish national parish in my Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, steelworkers' neighborhood. My own church was blocks away, and the afternoon was waning.

Entering a dark confessional, I began, "Bless me, Father..." in English. The



Colligan's photo of the Pope in Hiroshima, 1981

gruff old Polish pastor responded in heavy accent, "You don't go to our school? Get out!"

Almost 20 years later, as a priest on my first home leave from Japan, I was invited by a thoroughly Americanized Polish pastor to reside at the same parish. I celebrated masses on Sundays. He'd announce, "This is Father Colligan. We threw him out of here once." My Polish credential questionable, I couldn't have watched at the bedside of the late Pope in his final hours.

As a foreign correspondent, I did get up close to him in Tokyo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, February 23-26, 1981. John Paul II was a magnanimous human being, heroic yet humble. I took memo-

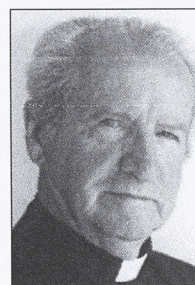
rable photos of him singing a duet on stage in Tokyo with celebrity Agnes Chan while first graders danced happily around them. *The Pope!*

I shot him aggressively preaching peace to the world, square-jawed and emphatic, at the memorial cenotaph in Hiroshima, a city earlier burned to poisonous ash by history's first atom bomb blast.

Outdoor mass in Nagasaki stadium coincided with an exceptional snowstorm in which thousands endured frigid

hours. I still keep a press pool photo of him kneeling in prayer at the shrine of 17th century Japanese martyrs, believers in the same Christ, who died unspeakably cruel deaths at the hands of xenophobic daimyo and samurai.

OPC member Jim Colligan, a Roman Catholic priest for 50 years, lived in Japan for many years, first as a parish priest in Tokyo, Kyoto and Sapporo for ten years, and then as a correspondent for Catholic News Service from 1968-1997. He now lives in Los Angeles.



Jim Colligan, 2005

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Middle East—Covering the Coverage

By Al Kaff

"By the end of the eighteenth century, Baghdad's prosperity...had begun to decline, while anti-Semitism, from which Baghdad had traditionally been free, was on the rise."

—"Shanghai: The Rise and Fall of a Decadent City" by Stella Dong, 2000

March 21

European satellite channels no longer can broadcast feeds from Al Manar, the Arabic-language satellite TV channel of Hezbollah, the militant Lebanese organization. Meeting in Brussels, the 25-nation European Union banned its members from using the channel. In December, the United States designated Manar Television as a terrorist group, and a French court banned the channel in France, contending its reports were anti-Semitic, racist and supported violence (February *Bulletin*).

Dina Habib Powell, 31, has been appointed by President Bush to help the administration repair its image overseas, particularly in the Middle East. Born in Egypt, she came to the United States with her parents when she was four. Her father was a captain in the Egyptian army and her mother was educated at American University in Cairo. The family settled in Dallas, where her father drove a bus and opened a convenience store. Fluent in Arabic, Powell was White House personnel director until Bush named her as principal deputy to Karen P. Hughes, appointed a few weeks earlier as under secretary of state for public diplomacy and public affairs (March *Bulletin*).



Dina Powell

Adam Ereli, the State Department's Arabic-speaking deputy spokesman, was quoted by *The New York Times* on Powell's assignment: "The purpose is not necessarily to convince people our policy is right. But if you do the job right, at least they're not going to think that you hate Muslims and you're a nation controlled by the Jews. It's dispelling the myths and attenuating the suspicions and debunking the conspiracies. If you speak to them in a language they understand, with a cultural reverence, that can save a

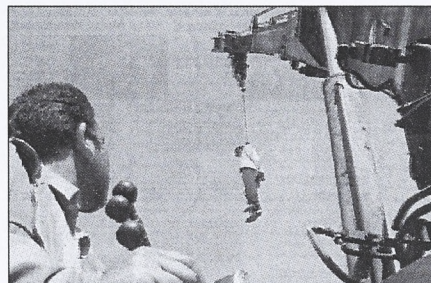
lot of effort. That's why somebody like Dina can be so powerful." But Shibley Telhami, a University of Maryland professor and a Middle East expert, disagreed on the language angle: "In the end, people are not going to legitimize the policy because someone is speaking Arabic to them."

March 22

For inspiration, Leila Kubba, an artist, returned to her native Iraq last year for the first time in nearly two decades. She painted Iraqi scenes, vibrant colors in the center of her canvases and women in black, shapeless abayas standing like dark spectators. "I thought I would paint the palm trees swaying in the wind with the sunset behind them," Kubba, 59, told Courtney C. Radsch of *The New York Times*. "But then these women just kind of walked onto the painting. You could say they imposed themselves on my paintings.... Women are spectators, bearers of the consequences of war." Kubba's Iraq paintings were exhibited this spring at the Jerusalem Fund Gallery in Washington, D.C. She lives in Vienna, Virginia.

March 23

UPI photos rarely appear these days, but the New York *Daily News* published three UPI color photos from Iran portraying the bloody execution of Mohammad Bijeh. He was accused of drugging 17 boys, raping and killing them, and leaving their bodies to rot in the desert. He ate one of his victim's legs. Credited to UPI, the photos showed Bijeh tied to an iron whipping post while he received 100 lashes, collapsing at one point. With a blue nylon noose around his neck, he was lifted up by a crane and left hanging and jerking until he died. A UPI photo editor in Washington told the *Bulletin* that the pictures were given to the news agency by an Iranian photographer. UPI now receives most of its photos from freelancers and transmits its news on the Internet.



Mohammad Bijeh is hanged

March 28

Three Romanian journalists and their Iraqi-American interpreter, a U.S. citizen, were abducted in Baghdad, and they were shown on Al-Jazeera satellite channel two days after they were kidnapped. They worked for Prima TV, part of the Romanian Satellite Network.

March 31

Bob Schieffer, anchor of "CBS Evening News," chatted on the air with Byron Pitts, stationed in Baghdad, and asked him what it felt like to be in Iraq. Pitts replied by saying he prays before leaving his room each morning and prays

(Continued on Page 10)

IWMF Call for Applications

The International Women's Media Foundation is seeking applications for its second annual *Leadership Institute for Women Journalists*. The week-long program, which will be held July 11-15, 2005 in Chicago, is designed to help participants become "visionaries in the newsroom." It aims to teach women journalists how to communicate more effectively on the job, build negotiation skills, become adept at team-building and coaching, advocate for themselves, and balance work and the rest of life.

Confirmed session leaders include Marci Burdick, Senior Vice President/Broadcast, Schurz Communications; Jill Geisler, Leadership & Management Group Leader, Poynter Institute; Liza Gross, Managing Editor/Presentation & Operations, *The Miami Herald*; Larry Olmstead, President of Staff Development and Diversity, Knight Ridder; and Carole Simpson, Senior Correspondent, ABC News.

Up to 30 women journalists from print, broadcast and online news media will be accepted to the program. Tuition is \$550 per person and covers training, housing, materials and most meals. To apply, visit <http://iwmf.org/programs/8218>. The deadline is Monday, May 16, 2005.

Abrams: "This is a Very Dangerous Time for Journalists"

By Erik Sass

Floyd Abrams painted an ominous picture of diminishing American press freedoms during his April 12 address to a packed audience at Overseas Press Club headquarters. Abrams focused on a fatal gap in First Amendment guarantees: the lack of legal protection for confidential sources, best exemplified in the ongoing attack on reporters Judith Miller of *The New York Times* and Matt Cooper of *Time* magazine.

"In this one area—of confidential sources—we are strangely unprotected," Abrams said, after earlier stating that "these two people are on the lip of jail because of what they learned, the promises they made at the time they learned it, and their unwillingness to yield to the demands of federal courts that they reveal the names."

The implications for journalists are unmistakable. According to Abrams, America's judicial and executive branches are together—albeit perhaps unintentionally—stripping away legal protections that were first enshrined in response to attacks on the press in colonial times. Back then, English authorities offered large rewards and imprisoned journalists including Benjamin Franklin to obtain the names of sources for printed stories that criticized the government—all to no avail.

The Miller and Cooper case is convoluted, with only a tangential connection to substantive national security concerns; nonetheless a bitter internecine quarrel within the executive branch, and a technical violation of national security law, have placed Miller and Cooper firmly in the sights of Patrick Fitzgerald, the special prosecutor appointed by Congress.

It all began when Joseph Wilson IV, the former U.S. ambassador to Gabon, authored an op-ed piece in the July 6, 2003 edition of *The New York Times* attacking president Bush for asserting, in his 2003 State of the Union Address, that British intelligence had uncovered Iraqi efforts to obtain uranium ore from Niger between 1999 and 2001. Wilson claimed in *The Times* piece that "a legitimate argument can be made that we went to war under false pretenses."

Seeking to discredit Wilson, an unidentified administration official then

contacted well-known journalists with information showing that Wilson's wife—Valerie Plame, an undercover CIA analyst working on WMD—had used her contacts at the agency to lobby for Wilson's appointment as a special investigator in Niger.

Eventually columnist Robert Novak wrote an article "parroting the administration line," Abrams said. But in the course of suggesting impropriety, the unknown official—by revealing Plame's identity as an undercover agent—likely violated national security laws.

Controversy erupted. "It probably never occurred to anyone in the executive branch that this was a crime," Abrams said. Nevertheless, "The CIA was genuinely furious at the revelation of the name of a person who may have been still undercover." The agency's indignation spread quickly to Congress, and soon, Abrams said, "there was a hue and cry for the appointment of a special counsel...forgetting, perhaps, the problems we had last time with the appointment of a special counsel."

Though Fitzgerald, the special prosecutor, "has in a dedicated way set out to find out who these sources were," Abrams said, "the investigation, as of today, is over...with two exceptions. And those are my clients—Judith Miller and Matt Cooper—who have refused to answer the questions."

Setting forth the implications of the resulting grand jury sanctions against Miller and Cooper, Abrams said: "In the Miller and Cooper case...[legal opinion on confidentiality] has gone all the way the other way, with the judiciary so far saying that there is no protection at all, for journalists to protect confidential sources in the grand jury context—period."

Abrams reminded the audience that the First Amendment generally provides far greater protection to journalists than do comparable statutes in other countries, and that the judiciary has usually erred on the side of caution. However, the gap in the First Amendment protections relating to protection of confidential sources is a major threat, providing an opening for the government to aggrandize its own power at the expense of the press.

One possible solution, according to



Floyd Abrams

Abrams, is a federal shield law to close that loophole; however, given public cynicism about the news media, "you have no constituency," Abrams said. "It's interesting how little support Cooper and Miller have received from senators, for example. This is not just a matter of right-wing antipathy to the press. The New York senators, Clinton and Schumer, for example, have remained silent."

Abrams said that authorities can threaten journalists like Miller and Cooper with jail because the kind of public goodwill and solidarity that protected journalists like Benjamin Franklin has largely disappeared. "The public doesn't particularly respect the press at this time in our history," Abrams said, citing interviews with jurors made cynical by corporate ownership of news organizations. The result is a public that is often unsympathetic to the press and unwilling to uphold traditional press freedoms. "In more and more federal cases," Abrams said, "and especially in grand jury cases, the cases have really started to go the other way [against protection of confidentiality]."

In this grim situation, Abrams had little hopeful to offer the audience but his own determination to continue fighting. "The court of appeals affirmed this judgment, saying that journalists have no legal protection. We're currently seeking review by the whole court of appeals. We'll see how we do, and if we don't succeed there, we'll try the Supreme Court."

Editor's note: On April 19, the federal appeals court declined to reconsider the earlier decision. Miller and Cooper's last recourse is the Supreme Court.

Weblogs and International News: Bloggers to Square Off on OPC Panel

OPC EVENT PREVIEW / JUNE 1

By Michael Moran

How can a word most of you had never heard of until last year be remaking the American media landscape? The mixture of challenge and opportunity residing in "blogs"—short for weblogs—has yet to be reconciled. On the one hand, blogs break enormous amounts of incremental information each day and often add significantly to coverage of major events. On the other hand, many are vituperative, partisan and completely unwilling to commit to anything smacking of objectivity or "standards."

On June 1, the Overseas Press Club will host a distinguished group of mainstream journalists and bloggers to wrestle with a question that can no longer be postponed: Are weblogs hurting or helping the American public remain informed about international news? That and other questions will be mulled by a panel moderated by Columbia University School of Journalism's New Media Director Sree Sreenivasan. Panelists include Joe Trippi, blogger, MSNBC analyst and former campaign manager of the Howard Dean for President campaign; Paul Mirengoff, one of the men behind *Powerline*, the blog that brought the failings of CBS News on the Bush National Guard story to light; Rebecca MacKinnon, former CNN correspondent based in China and Japan and now a blogger at *RConversation*; and Michael Moran, a former BBC and Associated Press correspondent now working as senior correspondent for MSNBC.com and writing the *Sword and Pen* blog for the OPC site.

Love them or hate them, blogs have announced their arrival in stunning fashion.

Over the past year, major international stories have demonstrated that blogging—in the form of opinion and raw reporting—has come of age. In Iraq, a NBC News correspondent who photographed what appeared to be a summary execution of Iraqi prisoners by a U.S. Marine posted his response to the incident on his own blog, at www.kevinsites.net.

Another blogger inadvertently brought down CNN's chief, Eason Jordan, when he published remarks Jordan made about the U.S. military's conduct in Iraq made

at a supposedly off-the-record conference at Davos, Switzerland.

The American election campaign, and the media organizations that covered it, felt the presence of these new vehicles in dramatic fashion. Some debated the pros and cons of candidate positions on the Middle East, European relations, Iraq or the war on terrorism. Panelist Paul Mirengoff's Republican-leaning blog, located at www.powerlineblog.com, scored a major hit on the "MSM"—the mainstream media—by raising questions about the typeface of documents used by CBS News to make allegations about George W. Bush's National Guard service during the Vietnam War. Four CBS News employees subsequently lost their jobs, and anchorman Dan Rather left under a cloud.

Most dramatic of all, however, was the huge role bloggers played in disseminating news of the Dec. 26, 2004 tsunami. From eyewitness accounts to pleas for aid to home video recordings, the "blogosphere" outcollected and outflanked traditional news organizations in many ways, and deployed what amounted to an Army of volunteer

journalists who delivered, free of charge, compelling, front line information about what was going on in South and Southeast Asia.

More broadly, the Internet has become the delivery mechanism of choice for propaganda and claims of responsibility by Middle Eastern radicals, from Al-Qaeda to Abu Sayyaf to the various splinters of Iraq's insurgency.

The implications for any journalist are huge, of course. But for those who cover international news in a time when terrorism, military interventions and occupations are the norm, the stakes are even higher. No one with a position of influence in the media and an e-mail account escapes the notice of blogs, and the resulting attention can often be an unpleasant experience. Can the MSM coexist with the blogosphere? Is blogging a noble check on big media abuses, or another step down the stairway to journalistic debasement?

Join us on June 1 for a discussion that is on the cutting edge. Reception at 5:30pm with panel discussion scheduled for 6:15pm. Please RSVP to 212-626-9220.

Welcome to Our New Members

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Director, Cagli, Italy Program
at Loyola College
Associate Non-Resident

Pamela Clark

Freelance Journalist
Economics Writer, UN (Retired)
Associate Resident

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Chief Executive magazine
Active Resident

Martha Holmes

Retired Photographer
Time, Inc.
Associate Resident

Gordon F. Joseloff

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Active Resident Reinstated

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PEOPLE...with Al Kaff

GORDON CURRIE/BILL SHINN

ALBANY, New York:

Former CBS News anchor **Walter Cronkite**, an OPC member, and 31 other broadcast luminaries were elected to the inaugural class of the New York Broadcasters Association Hall of Fame this spring. Also named to the Hall of Fame was Cronkite's former boss, the late CBS executive **William S. Paley**.

BEIJING: **Zhao Yan**, a researcher in *The New York Times* Beijing bureau who has been held incommunicado since last year on suspicion of leaking Chinese state secrets, now is being investigated for financial fraud, Chinese security officials told his lawyer in April. Zhao's arrest has been protested by *The Times* and U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice during her March visit to Beijing. Zhao was detained last September and formally arrested in October (November 2004 *Bulletin*).

BISHKEK, Kryrgyzstan: An opposition newspaper that receives U.S. grants and is printed on a Freedom House press financed by the American government helped prepare the uprising that led to President Askar Akayev's ouster. The newspaper *MSN* (*My Capital News*) ran photographs of a palatial home under construction for Akayev that helped touch off the March popular revolt. *MSN's* editor-in-chief, **Alexander Kim**, started the paper after Akayev's son-in-law took control of Kim's first paper. *MSN* received about \$70,000 in American grants, mostly to pay for newsprint, but needed a press. **Mike Stone**, Freedom House's representative in Kryrgyzstan, solved that problem. "When Freedom House opened their printing press, it was the end of our problems," Kim was quoted by *New*



Freedom House printing press

York Times correspondent **Craig S. Smith**. The Freedom Support Act, passed by the U.S. Congress in 1992 to help former Soviet republics in their economic and democratic transitions, provided about \$12 million to Kryrgyzstan last year.



Ousted President Askar Akayev

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts:

Two international works were cited in the 2005 Goldsmith Prize for Investigative Reporting awarded by the Joan Shorenstein Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy at Harvard University. **James Fallows** was a finalist with his *Atlantic Monthly* article on the origins and consequences of America's difficulties in occupied Iraq. A special citation went to a Frontline and BBC documentary marking the 10th anniversary of the Rwanda genocide. The Goldsmith Prize was won by **Diana Henriques**, a *New York Times* business reporter, for her articles on how insurance companies, investment firms and lenders have cheated thousands of American soldiers and their families through the sale of misleading insurance policies and loans.

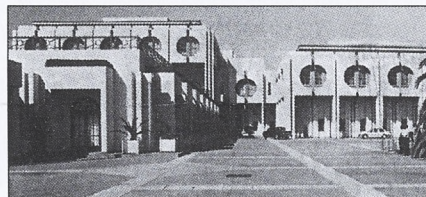
HONG KONG: *The International Herald Tribune* (IHT), based in Paris, is launching a new Asia news bureau in Hong Kong. **Nick Stout**, the paper's deputy managing editor, is taking on the additional post as chief editor for Asia. Assigned to the Asia bureau are **David Lague**, former managing editor of the *Far Eastern Economic Review* (FEER); **Don Greenlees**, former FEER reporter; **Seth Mydans**, long-time foreign correspondent for *The New York Times*, which owns the IHT; **Nick Cumming-Bruce**, former Bangkok bureau chief of *The Asian Wall Street Journal*; **Sang-Hun Choe**, former AP correspondent and a member of the AP team that won the 2000 Pulitzer Prize for investigative reporting; **Amelia Gentleman**, deputy foreign editor of *The Guardian*; and **Anand Giridharadas**, a former reporter with *The New York Times*, *The Miami Herald* and other papers.

LILONGWE, Malawi:

President **Bingu wa Mutharika** returned home in March from a week's visit to the European Union headquarters in Brussels amid news reports that he had fled his new 300-room palace because he believed it was haunted. Nonsense, he said: "I have not seen any ghosts yet. I have never in my life been afraid of them." Police arrested **Raphael Tenthani** of BBC and **Mabvuto Banda** of the newspaper *The Nation*, and they face criminal charges under a statute that makes it illegal to ridicule the president (April *Bulletin*). *New York Times* correspondent **Sharon LaFraniere** wrote: "Now the question is not so much whether Mr. Mutharika believes in ghosts, but whether he firmly believes in freedom of the press." Mutharika, 71, is a former World Bank economist.



President Bingu wa Mutharika



The 300-room palace

LONDON: *The Guardian* wrote that the government wants to make fox hunting legal again to provide "kids on housing estates the same opportunity to hunt as posh children." The paper also said the government wants to rebrand Camilla Parker Bowles "as a jam maker rather than a home breaker." *The Evening Standard* claimed that pigeons in Trafalgar Square were being fitted with knitted cardigans to lower their sperm counts. *The Sun* said gypsies had camped in front of Windsor Castle, claiming their



Jumbuck. Job done

The Sun on April 1

right to do so under a law enacted in 1359. But the April 1 articles were no more than a time-honored British newspaper tradition of printing April Fool jokes. *New York Times* correspondent **Sarah Lyall** quoted **Jonathan Brown**, a reporter on *The Independent*: "British newspapers are less serious than American newspapers. If you see some of our papers, like the *Sunday Sport*, half the stuff isn't true anyway." Alan Rusbridger, editor of *The Guardian*, commented that hoax articles "work best if they're plausible enough that you believe them when you're half asleep."

But this was no joke. Three days before Prince Charles' wedding to Camilla Parker Bowles, a *Sun* reporter posing as a deliveryman drove a white van onto the grounds of Windsor Castle with a box in the back of his truck labeled "Bomb." Guards at the gate waved the vehicle through. The castle was the site of the April 9 church blessing and reception for Charles and Camilla.



Doreen Morris,
news anchor of "Africa Today"

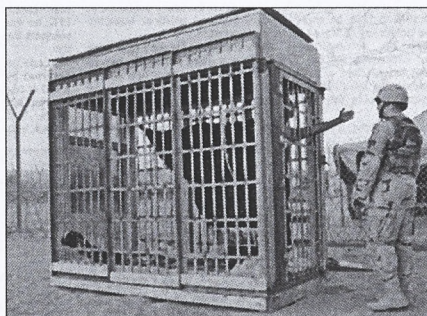
LOS ANGELES: A new 24-hour cable channel, "Africa Today," plans to broadcast in the United States with the goal of portraying Africa as more than a continent of political extremes and big game hunters. "When this channel goes on the air, Africa will no longer be known as the dark continent," said one of the channel founders, **James Makawa**, a Zimbabwean who fled from his homeland with his family in 1977 and became an NBC News correspondent in New York and Chicago. "Africa Today" will broadcast a daily current-events program from Johannesburg and movies, music, and reality and variety shows that already have been broadcast in Africa. The channel is negotiating for space on U.S. cable systems and hopes to debut in July. In addition to Makawa, founders are **Jacob Arback**, former vice president of DirecTV International, and **Richard Hammer**, a former executive with

Columbia Pictures International. Chairman of the channel's board is **Andrew Young**, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and former Atlanta mayor. Investors in the project include two players in the National Basketball Association, **Dikembe Mutombo** and **Theo Ratliff**.

MANILA: **Arnulfo Villanueva**, a columnist on the newspaper *Asian Star Express Balita*, was fatally shot early this year after 12 journalists were killed in the Philippines last year. "We write again, more in sorrow than in hope that anything will be done, to protest the continuing carnage afflicting journalists in the Philippines," **Norman Schorr** and **Larry Martz**, co-chairmen of the OPC Freedom of the Press Committee, wrote to Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. Since 1986 when democracy was re-established in the Philippines, 62 Filipino journalists have been murdered. None of the crimes have been solved.

NEW YORK: **Dele Olojede**, formerly with *Newsday*, and **Kim Murphy** of *The Los Angeles Times* were awarded Pulitzer Prizes in April for their international reporting last year. Olojede, 44, was honored for his "fresh, haunting look at Rwanda a decade after rape and genocidal slaughter," reporting how a nation recovers from its neighbor-on-neighbor horror. Olojede, a former *Newsday* reporter, correspondent and foreign editor, took a buyout from the paper in December and moved to South Africa to continue reporting (March *Bulletin*). Murphy, 49, was lauded for her articles on Russia's efforts to "cope with terrorism, improve the economy and make democracy work."

The Pulitzer for breaking news photography went to The Associated Press for a "stunning series of photographs of bloody yearlong combat inside Iraqi cities." The winning pictures were shot by 11 photographers, five of them Iraqis.



An AP Pulitzer Prize photo

Steve Coll won the general nonfiction Pulitzer for his book on how the Al Qaeda brand of Islamic fundamentalism came to thrive in the chaos left by the Soviet pullout from Afghanistan. Coll, 46, a *Washington Post* associate editor, chronicled the Afghan experience in "Ghost Wars: The Secret History of the C.I.A., Afghanistan and bin Laden, From the Soviet Invasion to September 10, 2001" (June/July 2004 *Bulletin*).

Walt Bogdanich, 54, a judge in this year's OPC Morton Frank Award, won the Pulitzer for national reporting with his *New York Times* series on how some railroads are side-stepping responsibility for grade-crossing fatalities.

The Wednesday edition of CBS News' *60 Minutes* won a Peabody Award in April for an exclusive story, produced by **Mary Mapes** and reported by OPC member **Dan Rather**, about abuses at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. Several months later, Mapes was fired and Rather retired earlier than planned as anchor of the *CBS Evening News* in the wake of their broadcast on President Bush's Air National Guard service (February *Bulletin*). After initially backing the broadcast, CBS said the report may have been based on falsified documents. **David Carr** of *The New York Times* quoted Mapes commenting on the Peabody Award: "I think there is at least context here, if not vindication. And I am happy for my colleagues at CBS. I have always tried to separate the people who flicked me like a piece of lint off their shoulder when things were tough and the people that I worked with, who I remain very proud of." She has sued CBS and is writing a book about the dispute.

Another Peabody went to BBC Television News for its reports on famine in the Darfur region of Sudan.

Peter Jennings was absent on April 5 from the *ABC World News Tonight* anchor chair. But he came on at the end of the program with a brief taped announcement, delivered in a raspy, hoarse voice: "As some of you know, I have learned in the last couple of days that I have lung cancer. Yes, I was a smoker until about 20 years ago, and I was weak, and I smoked over 9/11." Jennings, 66, is undergoing chemotherapy. "The National Cancer Institute says that we are survivors from the moment of diagnosis," he told his listeners. "I will

(Continued on Page 8)

PEOPLE

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continue to do the broadcast. On good days, my voice will not always be like this." Questions about his health arose when he was the only U.S. network news anchor not to go to the site of last December's tsunami disaster in Asia, and he was absent from the network's coverage of the death of Pope John Paul II.



Peter Jennings and his wife Kayce Freed

The Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University will start its second one-year master's degree program in September, and the curriculum will include immersion courses in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish.

The new Master of Arts program will be designed for students to specialize in politics, business, economics, the arts and culture, or science.



Lee C. Bollinger

Columbia University President **Lee C. Bollinger**, a First Amendment lawyer, was quoted in *The New York Times*: "There is no profession more important in the modern world than being a journalist. I felt that journalism education had not developed to the same point in terms of providing the richness of what a great university like Columbia can offer."

The new degree was designed after critics opposed Bollinger's 2003 suggestion of a mandatory two-year master's degree program, arguing that some students might not be able to afford a two-year program. Tuition, room and board cost more than \$50,000 a year. The new program will be open to students who have earned Columbia's Master of Science in Journalism, which has been offered for 70 years; to students who have earned a similar degree from another university; and to working journalists who may not have a journalism degree. The university expects approximately 25 students to enroll in

the new program this year, rising to around 200 after a few years.

David Troath, former UPI communications engineer in the Eastern Hemisphere, was seriously ill with cancer in a New York City nursing home this spring after undergoing weeks of chemotherapy. In a March 23 e-mail to friends and colleagues, Troath wrote in part: "This week the doctors tell me they can no longer treat my cancer of the esophagus and they will now focus on helping me to stay as comfortable as possible and try to maintain my physical strength which, in turn, will give me a chance to fight the cancer itself." When UPI replaced radio Teletype and Morse code with a satellite and cable network to distribute news in Asia and Australia, David was sent to Hong Kong to manage the system. David, who later became a communication consultant in the United States and his native Australia, and **Toni Cavallenes**, a mental health counselor in New York, were married last June (*March Bulletin*). In April Toni told "People" that David's condition was stable, and he was responding to physical therapy.

In February, the OPC Freedom of the Press Committee sent a letter to **Viktor Yushchenko**, the newly elected president of Ukraine. The letter cited the deaths of journalists during the regime of former President Leonid Kuchma, including the murder of news-website editor **Georgiy Gongadze**, who was kidnapped and decapitated in 2000. The letter, written by **Jeremy Main** and **Kevin McDermott**, asked Yushchenko to investigate the deaths of Gongadze and three other journalists who died under suspicious circumstances. "What all four had in common was that they died shortly before they would have revealed embarrassing information about high officials or criminal gangs. All had been arrested or threatened previously. Subsequent investigations into their deaths were bungled in a manner that showed that the investigators' main objective was to shield important officials," the letter stated.

Yushchenko responded to the OPC in March, writing that the issues raised in the letter were of "great concern" to his government. "To resolve such cases that stained Ukraine is a matter of honor to me and my team, one of the duties of my presidency," Yushchenko wrote.

"Let me assure you that in our country there will be no such disgraceful phenomena as persecution of journalists for their belief. That is not just my personal, true democrat's will. It is also the President's promise."

RICHMOND, Indiana:

While delivering a speech on foreign policy at Earlham College, **William Kristol**, editor of *The Weekly Standard*, was splattered by a pie thrown by a student. Kristol



William Kristol

wiped the pie from his face and said, "Just let me finish this point." The private Quaker college suspended the student and may expel him.

SANTA BARBARA, California:

Bob Pierpoint, 79, a former CBS News correspondent in Asia, the White House and the diplomatic beat, reports that he and his wife **Pat** have moved into a retirement community. "It is okay, but I get a bit tired of seeing nothing but white-haired cripples!" Bob wrote in a note to "People." Bob and **George Herman**, who died in February at age 85 (*March Bulletin*) were partners covering the Korean War and colleagues in Washington. "George Herman was both my mentor and friend," Bob wrote. "He was a fine human being and will be missed." Pierpoint started his broadcasting career in 1948 in Stockholm as a reporter for the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation. He won the 1975 OPC Award for best radio interpretation of foreign affairs.

SOFIA: A Bulgarian law outlawing the use of hidden cameras or any "special technical device" was enacted in 1997 to prevent the country's secret services from tapping phones or otherwise spying. But now the law is being used against journalists. Last November journalist **George Buhnici** was fined about \$600 for using a secret camera at a border crossing between Bulgaria and Romania. He is appealing his arrest for filming the illegal sale of cigarettes. Two days after his arrest, prosecutors opened an investigation into a BBC TV team that used a secret camera in Sofia to tape Ivan Slavkov, chairman of Bulgaria's Olympic committee, saying at a meeting that his vote for London's bid for the 2012 Olympics was negotiable. U.S. Amba-

sador James Pardew was quoted by *New York Times* correspondent **Nicholas Wood** as telling Bulgaria's national judicial conference: "The BBC case reflects a mind-set harking back to the darkest days of oppression during the Cold War." Although the law remains on the books, the Bulgarian TV program *Na Chisto* continues to send out reporters with hidden cameras to expose illicit business deals and scandals involving public figures.

VATICAN CITY: When he was Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, the new **Pope Benedict XVI** blamed the American press for exaggerating reports of sexual abuse by priests. In December 2002, Zenit News Service quoted Ratzinger as saying that less than one percent of priests were abusers and that American news coverage was a campaign against the church, saying: "One comes to the conclusion that it intentional, manipulated, that there is a desire to discredit the church."

WASHINGTON: Ted Koppel, anchor of ABC News' *Nightline*, will leave the network when his contract expires Dec. 4. "I'm too much a reporter and a realist, and have been in this business too long not to recognize that my salary is very high, particularly for someone who only does three days a week now," Koppel told the AP. Koppel's longtime executive producer **Tom Bettag**, 60, who will leave with him, commented: "There is a real desire to take *Nightline* to an hour, which is great. But doing an hour is a crushing load." Koppel, 65, covered the Vietnam War and was ABC News Hong Kong bureau chief from 1969-1971. He has been with ABC for 42 years and has anchored *Nightline* since 1980.

WEDDING

James Sterngold, 50, a former correspondent in Asia and now Los Angeles correspondent of *The San Francisco Chronicle*, and **Mireya Navarro**, 47, were married March 21 by a justice of the peace at Hotel El Convento, Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. Sterngold opened the AP-Dow Jones bureau in Hong Kong and worked there from 1981-1984. He joined *The New York Times* in 1985, and from 1989-1995 was its correspondent and later bureau manager in Tokyo. He is the author of the 1990 book "Burning Down



James Sterngold and Mireya Navarro

the House: How Greed, Deceit and Bitter Revenge Destroyed E. F. Hutton" [New York: Summit Books]. A Los Angeles-based correspondent for *The New York Times* writing for its Sunday Styles section, Navarro was a member of *The Times* team that won the 2001 Pulitzer Prize for national reporting with the series "How Race Is Lived in America."

IN MEMORY

Chalmers M. Roberts, 94, a reporter on a Tokyo newspaper before World War II who went on to become *The Washington Post's* chief diplomatic correspondent, died April 8 of congestive heart failure in his Bethesda, Maryland home. After working for the AP and Ohio's *Toledo News-Bee*, Roberts joined *The Japan Times*, an English-language daily, in 1938, reporting from Korea, China and Mongolia. He then worked for *The Washington Daily News*, *The Washington Times-Herald*, the U.S. Office of War Information and *The Washington Star* before joining *The Washington Post* in 1949, where he covered the diplomatic beat from 1953 until he retired in 1971.

Correspondents were barred from covering the first two days of the 1983 U.S. military invasion of Grenada, and their access to the operation was restricted for the next several days. The Reagan administration responded to complaints from reporters and Congress by setting up a commission charged with recommending ways to allow news coverage of military operations. **Winant Sidle**, a retired U.S. Army major general, was appointed to head the commission. The seven officers and seven journalists on the Sidle Commission held hearings for five days in 1984 and affirmed the



Winant Sidle, about 1975

right of reporters and photographers to cover combat. *The New York Times* reported that the commission "recommended that the Defense Department begin planning for news coverage while military operations were being planned and that pools of reporters be created to protect both operational security and the safety of journalists while ensuring coverage in depth."

Sidle was the chief of information in Vietnam from 1967-1969, the Army's chief of information from 1969-1973 and deputy assistant secretary of defense in 1974-1975. He earned a master's degree in journalism at the University of Washington in 1949. During World War II, Sidle served in North Africa and Europe, including the Anzio landing. In 1978 he joined the Martin Marietta Corporation as director of public relations and later became the company's first director of corporate ethics, retiring in 1990. Sidle, 88, died of complications from a stroke in Southern Pines, North Carolina on March 19.

Martha Hartman worked for husband, **Carl Hartman**, on the *Puerto Rico World Journal* when he was its foreign editor and later city editor. After he became an AP correspondent, his postings took them to Spain, West Germany, France, Belgium and Hungary. In Hungary, she covered for Carl while he was on reporting trips outside the country. "She covered a big European swimming tournament in Budapest with the help of only an interpreter," her husband said. "After that, I got a congratulatory note from New York for a great one-man performance [covering the swimming meet]." In Brussels, she helped organize the Democrats Abroad and served as chairman of the organization devoted to persuading Democrats who live abroad to vote in U.S. elections. Josephine Martha Sparks Hartman, 93, died in her sleep this spring in Washington, D.C. She had been in ill health for several years, her husband said.

Guenter Reimann, 100, founder and editor-in-chief of the weekly newsletter *International Reports on Finance and Currency*, died Feb. 5 in Valley Stream, New York. He started the publication in the wake of the 1946 Bretton Woods conference that created the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Subscribers paid handsome fees for the

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COVERING THE COVERAGE

(Continued from Page 3)

again when he returns safely. That's more memorable than giving the day's casualty report, Pitts commented.

Iranian physician Shahrām Azam told a news conference in Ottawa that he found signs that Iranian-Canadian photo-journalist Zahra Kazemi, 54, had been beaten, tortured and raped before she died in police custody in Iran in 2003 (September 2003 *Bulletin*). The doctor, who then worked for Iran's Defense Ministry, examined her several days before her death. He said he found severe bruising over her body, broken fingers, broken nose, missing fingernails and toenails, flogging marks and a ruptured eardrum. Azam recently was granted asylum in Canada. Iran denied Kazemi was tortured, claiming she died after falling and hitting her head. She was buried in her birthplace in southern Iran, but Canada has demanded that Iran return her remains to Canada for an independent autopsy.

In a letter to Iranian President Mohammad Khatami, Bill Collins and Larry Martz of the OPC Freedom of the Press Committee demanded that Iran re-open its investigation into Kazemi's death and charged: "The inescapable conclusion must be that the Iranian government is now covering up the truth of the Kazemi case, in addition to torturing and murdering this female journalist."

On April 12th, Iran's judiciary rejected Canada's demands that Kazemi's body be returned for an autopsy. A judiciary spokesman said: "Even though she had



A memorial for Zahra Kazemi

Canadian citizenship, an Iranian court will investigate her case because she was an Iranian citizen." A spokesman for Canadian Foreign Minister Pierre Pettigrew said Iran's decision was consistent with its "pattern of cover-up and lies."

April 3

"They ultimately wanted to prove that they're not anti-West, nor anti-Christian." In those words, Mustafa Hamarneh, director of the Center of Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan, summed up how the Middle East media reported Pope John Paul II's death. Nearly every Arab satellite news broadcast led with the pope's passing the night he died, and the region's newspapers with late deadlines reported his passing on their front pages. In Lebanon, Al Manar TV, belonging to the militant Shiite movement Hezbollah, interrupted its programming to broadcast live from the Vatican when the pope's death was announced. Al Jazeera and Al Arabiya, accused by the Bush administration of one-sided reporting on conflicts in the Arab world, committed resources to report the pope's death and bolster their image as international news organizations, not Arab ones. The satellite networks broadcast talk shows about the pope, replayed scenes from his life, and turned their cameras to live coverage of vigils and prayers in Rome's St. Peter's Square. Hassam M. Fattah of *The New York Times* wrote from Amman, Jordan: "The satellite channels, in particular, are working to be more competitive in covering non-Arab issues."

April 5

A cameraman carrying CBS News press credentials was detained in Iraq on suspicion of insurgent activity after he suffered minor injuries during a battle

between American soldiers and suspected insurgents. The U.S. military said the cameraman was shot because his equipment was mistaken for a weapon, and later said he was detained because he was suspected to pose "an imperative threat to coalition forces." The cameraman was standing next to a suspected insurgent who was killed during the shootout, the U.S. military said.

April 7

While in Rome for the funeral of Pope John Paul II, President Bush dined with Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. The prime minister brought up the subject of the Italian secret service agent who was killed near Baghdad on March 4, when U.S. soldiers fired on the car carrying Italian journalist Giuliana Sgrena after her kidnappers released her (April *Bulletin*). Bush told the prime minister that a U.S. investigation would get to the bottom of the embarrassing incident and "reiterated our regret over the incident," White House spokesman Scott McClellan said.

April 16

Foreign correspondents in Iraq and Afghanistan were particularly shaken when Marla Ruzicka, 28, was killed. A suicide bomber attacked a convoy of security contractors passing near her car on the Baghdad airport road, killing the California woman and her Iraqi co-worker. Ruzicka founded the Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict and devoted herself to getting help for innocent civilians caught in crossfires. Many reporters were her friends. She often arranged parties for the foreign press corps. "She was one of the most beautiful souls I ever met," said war correspondent Drew Brown, who met her three years ago in Afghanistan. The evening before she died, Marla visited *New York Times* correspondent Robert F. Worth in Baghdad to talk about civilian casualties. In 2002, during a U.S. Senate hearing in Washington, she walked up to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and General Tommy Franks and filled their ears about a string of deadly incidents in the wars she vigorously opposed. Soon after, the Pentagon agreed to help civilian war victims in Afghanistan and Iraq. She worked with Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, to get \$2.5 million for civilian victims in Afghanistan and \$10 million for victims in Iraq. Leahy told *The New York Times*: "She was the one who persuaded us. Here's someone who at 28 years old did more than most people do in a lifetime."

PEOPLE

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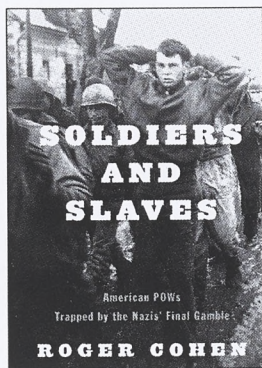
newsletter, which had bureaus in Europe, the Middle East, South America and Asia. Subscribers included central banks, embassies, government ministries and head offices of Fortune 500 companies. *The New York Times* described his publication as "one of the most expensive and influential newsletters on international capitalism and monetary exchange." Reimann remained editor until 1982, when he sold the business. Born in Germany, Reimann was a Marxist economist early in his career, and he went underground with the leftist resistance when Hitler came to power. In the mid-1930s, he went to Paris, then London and finally to New York.

COHEN

(Continued from Page 1)

week period in 1945 during which Hitler's Reich was crumbling, but the killing continued.

Cohen, an OPC member and foreign affairs writer for *The New York Times*, was inspired to delve into the POWs' nightmare after viewing a documentary film by Charles Guggenheim, "Berga:



"Soldiers and Slaves" book jacket

Soldiers of Another War." Cohen wondered why the U.S. government failed to prosecute the commandants of Berga, why was there no particular recognition in postwar years of the POWs and their harsh

treatment, and why it took decades for them to receive compensation. He found that after the eastern part of Germany came under Soviet domination and America began to focus on the Cold War, the story of the camp and the American prisoners was virtually forgotten.

Nobel laureate Elie Wiesel has noted the importance of Cohen's work: "The story of American POWs at Berga—their suffering, their pain, their hope, their memories—has surprisingly been forgotten or inadequately recalled by historians. Roger Cohen is to be thanked for revealing to the public its profound human drama with talent, sensitivity, and a commitment to truth."

Cohen has been with the *Times* since 1990 and has worked as Paris correspondent, bureau chief in the Balkans and Berlin, and foreign editor. He also writes a twice-weekly column for the *International Herald Tribune*. His previous book on Bosnia, "Hearts Grown Brutal" [New York: Random House, 1998], received a 1998 OPC Citation and drew a big crowd for a book night in the auditorium of the former Newseum.

Cohen's presentation will include an edited version of Guggenheim's documentary. Join us for this intriguing book night on Monday, May 16, with reception at 5:30pm and talk (with film) starting at 6:15pm. Please RSVP to the OPC office at 212-626-9220.

NEW BOOKS

(Continued from Page 12)

Muhammad Baker, Basra's chief librarian, started quietly removing books. After British troops entered the city, Baker, 50, with the help of workers from the Hamdan restaurant next door, shopkeepers, friends, neighbors and co-workers managed to save 30,000 books, 70 percent of the library's collection. A few days after she completed her work, the library mysteriously burned, and she survived a stroke. **Shaila K. Dewan** of *The New York Times* reported the book rescue in July 2003, and her dispatch has inspired two children's books: "The Librarian of Basra: A True Story From Iraq" by **Jeanette Winter** [New York: Harcourt] for younger children, and "Alia's Mission: Saving the Books of Iraq" by **Mark Alan Stamaty** [New York: Alfred A. Knopf] for middle grades and junior high schools. Both authors illustrate their books with their own drawings. Winter's illustrations show rescuers carrying books to safety inside curtains torn from the library. Commenting on Stamaty's book in *The Times*, **Eden Ross Lipson** writes: "His detailed drawings show Ms. Baker slipping books out of the library in her bag and under her shawl, and later the brigade that carried thousands of volumes over a seven-foot wall to the restaurant where they were stored temporarily."

NORTH AMERICA

JOSEPH LELYVELD was a *New York Times* errand boy who made a daily run to the weather bureau, a local and national reporter for the paper, and a correspondent in Johannesburg, New Delhi, Hong Kong and London before he became the paper's executive editor. Now retired from *The Times*, Lelyveld is the son of a rabbi whose wife gave birth to a second son fathered by another man. Lelyveld, 68, writes about his childhood in "Omaha Blues: A Memory Loop" [New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux]. Novelist **Cynthia Ozick** reviewed the book in *The Times*, and here are excerpts from her report:

"His father, Arthur Lelyveld, was an eminent Reform rabbi and a committed civil rights activist. From the pulpit of his Cleveland synagogue he pressed for the integration of that city's public schools. In the Freedom Summer of 1964 he was brutally beaten and bloodied with a tire iron by racist thugs in Mississippi."

"Joe's mother, meanwhile, was an

idealist of a different color....What she craved was Shakespeare and doctoral study at Columbia University with Maurice Valency, a popular Renaissance scholar and drama consultant."

"In 1943, nine-year-old Joseph....abruptly became Joey in mud-soaked rural Tekamah, north of Omaha, where his father then held his pulpit. The boy was uprooted—farmed out literally—and sent to live with the Jenses, a Seventh-Day Adventist family."

"Both parents were distantly preoccupied with their divided aspirations, the father looking to succor the forlorn, the mother in New York, intellectually liberated from domesticity and resentful of its claims....But there were also repeated reconciliations during one of which Michael, Joseph's youngest brother was born....His actual father, it was revealed long afterward, was Valency. And still the marriage lasted, even in the face of multiple stormy separations, for some 30 years."

The reviewer called Lelyveld's book an "uneasy history of a childhood."

FOR decades, people in the 18-34 age group have been the principle target of advertisers and marketers. Young adults buy a disproportionate share of movie tickets, popular music recordings and video games, and they are prime targets for most TV advertisers, OPC member **Leo Bogart** writes in "Over the Edge: How the Pursuit of Youth by Marketers and the Media Has Changed America" [Chicago: Ivan R. Dee]. Sex and violence have become endemic in movies and TV because they attract young audiences, Bogart argues. He contends that the idea that young audiences are the most valuable consumers does not jibe with the evidence and writes about the connection between commercial interests and standards of propriety in movies and television. Bogart has directed public opinion research for the Standard Oil Company, marketing research for Revlon, account research for McCann-Erickson advertising, and has taught at New York University, Columbia University and the Illinois Institute of Technology. For many years he was executive vice president of the Newspaper Advertising Bureau.



Joseph Lelyveld

New Books

ASIA

DON DAVIS recreates one of World War II's most dramatic and secretive operations in "Lightning Strike: The Secret Mission to Kill Admiral Yamamoto and Avenge Pearl Harbor" [New York: St. Martin's Press]. Isoroku Yamamoto was a cigar-smoking, poker-playing, English-speaking, Harvard-educated expert on America. Commander-in-chief of Japan's Imperial Navy, Yamamoto opposed going to war against the United States. But he planned and directed the attack on Pearl Harbor because the government controlled by the Imperial Army ordered him to. Davis writes:

"[Yamamoto] did not fear Washington's present military ability, but the clattering production lines in Detroit and the thumping pumps that pulled oil from the Texas dirt worried him greatly.... Yamamoto particularly disagreed with the prevailing xenophobic feeling in his country that Americans were soft and lacked a fighting spirit akin to the

Bushido code of a Japanese warrior. From studying the Civil War and biographies of Abraham Lincoln, he had discerned the singular truth that when the threat was great enough, common Americans would fight and die for their country."

In 1943, U.S. listening posts picked up an enciphered message from a Japanese military base on Rabaul in the south Pacific. Davis writes: "The veteran [U.S.] code breakers of Station Hypo attacked the message and reached a preliminary translation, deducing that Admiral Yamamoto was to make an inspection out of Rabaul to several forward bases to the south." That signaled Yamamoto's end. U.S. Army Air Corps twin-engine P-38 Lightning fighter planes intercepted and shot down the twin-engine Mitsubishi G4M Betty bomber that carried Yamamoto on his last mission.

Davis sprinkles his study with salty quotations. Admiral William (Bull) Halsey, after he brought the aircraft carrier *Enterprise* into Pearl Harbor shortly after the attack and saw the devastation: "Before we're through with them, the Japanese language will be spoken only in hell."

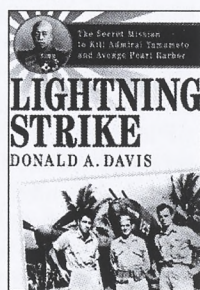
Davis writes in-depth about the U.S. pilots credited with the deadly ambush: John Mitchell, Rex Barber and Tom Lanphier Jr. Davis, 65, covered the Vietnam War and the White House for United Press International, and he worked on the Athens, Georgia *Banner-Herald*, Savannah *Morning News*, St. Petersburg *Times* and The San Diego *Union*. He's a former OPC member and was a board member of the Hong Kong

Foreign Correspondents' Club in 1974. In researching "Lightning Strike," his 14th book, Davis was assisted by several UPI colleagues: the late **Bob Miller**, who covered the Guadalcanal battle; **Vic Vanzi** in Manila and his Filipina wife, Sol; **Pat Killen** in Tokyo and his wife, Miyoko; and **Ken Engle** in New Mexico.

CHINESE AUTHOR Yan Lianke's book, "Serve the People," is named after one of Mao Zedong's famous slogans, but the book was dead on arrival in China. No respect for Mao, and too much sex. *The Guardian* of London reported that Chinese censors have banned its publication and ordered a magazine serializing the manuscript pulled from shelves. Set in 1967 during the Cultural Revolution, the book tells the story of the bored wife of a military commander who seduces a young peasant soldier. When their passion wanes, they smash the husband's Mao icons, rip up the Little Red Book and urinate on government epigrams. China's propaganda department was quoted in the Hong Kong daily *South China Morning Post*: "This novella slanders Mao Zedong, the army, and is overflowing with sex. Do not distribute, pass around, comment on, excerpt from or report on it."

MIDDLE EAST

BEFORE IRAQ was invaded two years ago, Iraqi officials had started using the Central Library in Basra as offices for war preparations, making the building vulnerable to attack. Alia
(Continued on Page 11)



"Lightning Strike" book jacket

CHINA PANEL
With Orville Schell
moderator

Monday, May 9
at 5:30pm

ROGER COHEN
"Soldiers and Slaves"
Monday, May 16
at 5:30pm

Both events at Club Quarters
40 West 45 Street

RSVP: 212-626-9220

The Overseas Press Club of America
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